



THE MEMPHIS DEPOT TENNESSEE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

CH2MHILL

Evaluation of Recreational Land Use Scenarios at Functional Unit 2, Memphis Depot

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Introduction

A risk assessment has been performed for Functional Unit (FU) 2, the golf course, at the Depot Main Installation assuming a recreational golfer exposure scenario. Alternative recreational land use scenarios for FU 2 are now being considered. This technical memorandum evaluates risks at the golf course for additional recreational scenarios such as jogging, playing soccer, and installation of playground equipment associated with use as a public park.

CH2M HILL in the *Streamlined Risk Assessment for Parcel 3* (CH2M HILL, January 1999) reported the risk to golfers and potential future industrial users and residences at the Depot golf course. Chemical data and a nature and extent evaluation is provided in the *Final Main Installation Remedial Investigation Report* (CH2M HILL, January 2000). Primary contaminants of concern at the golf course are pesticides, specifically dieldrin. The streamlined risk assessment performed for Parcel 3 included the golf course, a baseball diamond, and a small playground for children (CH2M HILL, January 1999). Risk estimation for the playground and the baseball diamond used the data collected within these areas (CH2M HILL, January 2000). The golf course was evaluated for golfing, future industrial and residential use.

This memorandum evaluates the potential human health risks from using the golf course as a general recreational use area such as a public park. Several exposure scenarios were evaluated for the golf course using the upper confidence limit at 95% above the mean value (UCL 95%) and the maximum detected concentrations as exposure point concentrations, as reported in the streamlined risk assessment.

Exposure Scenarios

As part of ongoing property transfer at the Depot, many areas of the Main Installation are being considered for future altered land uses. The golf course comprising FU 2 is being considered for use as a public park. The exposure scenarios were associated with the public

using any area of the golf course as a baseball diamond, soccer field, and/or a public jogging trail. The golf course was also evaluated as a future industrial facility and as a residential area. The exposures to a golfer were previously evaluated as part of the streamlined risk assessment. These previously developed exposure assumptions and estimated risks were included for comparison with exposure assumptions used for the newly developed scenarios. The intakes estimated for a unit concentration in soil for the other scenarios were compared with a golfer intake from the streamlined risk assessment. The risks and Health Indexes (HIs) for a golfer were adjusted using the relative percentage intake by the other receptors. Both soil ingestion and dermal contact were assumed under conservative exposure conditions for each scenario. The inhalation of dust scenario, though potentially complete, was not included in the risk assessment since this route of exposure typically contributes to <1% of the total dose. Attachment A includes the assumptions used for each scenario and the estimated intakes and risks. Table 1 summarized the risks and HIs for each scenario.

Golfer: The golfer exposure assumptions were previously presented in the Streamlined Risk Assessment. Golfers have been reported to place golf tees into their mouths, lick golf balls, or touch their mouths, food, or drinks with unwashed hands. These actions potentially increase soil consumption rates from that of dust or sand that they may ingest incidentally. A soil ingestion rate of 50 mg/day is assumed for a golfer, and 100% of this ingested soil is assumed to be contaminated soil. Golfers are assumed to wear shorts, short-sleeved shirts, socks, shoes, and hats. The assumed surface area (4,680 square centimeters [cm²]) available for contact with soils includes hands, half of the arms, and half of the legs. An adherence factor of 1 mg/cm² is assumed. Please refer to the Streamlined Risk Assessment for further details and rationale. The factors used are included in Attachment A.

Jogger (adult): A jogger is assumed to use the jogging trails 3 times a week for 50 weeks, resulting in an exposure frequency of 150 days/year. The soil ingestion rate is conservatively assumed to be 100 mg/day, with 50% originating from contaminated areas of the golf course. The jogger is assumed to be a local resident who is assumed to live in the same area for 30 years (exposure duration). Most of the skin surface area of hands, legs and half of arms (half-sleeved T-shirt) is assumed for exposure for soil adherence.

Child-Playground User: Exposure of a child in the playground was conservatively evaluated. The child is assumed to visit the park 5 days per week, for 50 weeks of the year (250 days/year), and is assumed to have a soil ingestion rate of 200 mg/day. Each visit is assumed to last for 4 hr. The children visiting the park are assumed to be up to 6 years of age. The skin surface area of 2,394 cm² is assumed to be available for soil contact and includes the surface area of hands, feet, and half each of arms and legs. The default ingestion rates provide for some conservatism in this risk scenario. Exposure factors are listed in detail in Attachment A.

Child-Baseball Player: Children are assumed to play baseball during the season once a week for 20 weeks (20 days/year). The soil ingestion rate during the ball game is assumed to be 200 mg/day. Children are assumed to play baseball for 8 years at the same park. The assumed clothing is a typical baseball uniform consisting of long pants, short-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes, and a cap. A skin surface area of 2,080 cm² is assumed to be available for soil contact and includes surface area of hands, feet, and half each of arms and legs. The default

ingestion rates allow some conservatism in this risk scenario. Exposure factors are listed in detail in Attachment A.

Youth Soccer Player: A soccer player scenario was developed using best professional judgement and conservative assumptions. The soccer players are assumed to include children of ages between 6 and 16 years of age and the exposure duration is assumed to be 10 years, with a youth body weight of 45 kg. Soccer season is assumed to last for 4 months with 20 days/month, a total of 80 days per season (year), and youths play soccer more frequently and for longer duration than younger children. The soil ingestion rate for these youths is assumed to be 150 mg/day, which is between the adult and child ingestion rates. The skin surface area available for contact is similar to an adult with surface area of half of arms, hands, and half of legs available for soil adherence (4,371 cm²). Exposure duration is assumed to last for 10 years. These are conservative assumptions for the soccer player scenario.

Industrial Worker: A future industrial worker is assumed to have a soil ingestion rate of 50 mg/day, for 250 days per year, with exposure duration of 25 years. Dermal contact with soils was estimated for the exposed skin area of hands, half of arms, and head (2,458 cm²/event), for 8 hrs/day.

Residential Adult and Child: Default assumptions are used for residential adults and children. Adults are assumed to have an ingestion rate of 100 mg/day, and children are assumed to have an ingestion rate of 200 mg/day. Exposure frequencies for both adults and children are assumed at 350 days/year. The exposure duration for adults is 30 years and a child is 6 years. Attachment A includes the assumptions used in calculating the intake factors.

Exposure Point Concentrations (EPCs): The reasonable maximum exposure (RME) risks and hazards were estimated using the UCL95% EPCs estimated for a golfer in the streamlined risk assessment. Additionally, the maximum detected concentrations across the golf course were selected to assess the worst-case risks. Results of both of these exposure assumptions for each exposure scenario are presented in Appendix A and summarized in Table 1.

Risk Evaluation Results

Assuming the acceptable risk range is 1 to 100 in a million (10^{-6} to 10^{-4}), and an acceptable HI is less than 1.0, the following recommendations can be made for the golf course future alternative land use, based on the observed concentrations presented in the RI.

1. Risks to a future **jogger** using the golf course as a jogging trail area are within EPA's acceptable risk criteria. Thus the potential risks from such future use are negligible.
2. If the area where a **playground** is established has concentrations similar to the maximum detected concentrations, risks and the HI to children are above the upper limit of the acceptable risks. Since the typical playground is small in area and pesticide concentrations are variable across the golf course, the maximum concentration-based assumption is more applicable for this scenario as an exposure unit. Thus the golf course may not be used to set up a playground, without remediation of the surface soil contamination.

3. Any area of the golf course may be used as a **baseball field or soccer field** under current conditions, as the risks and HIs to both of these receptors is within the acceptable risk criteria.
4. Without remediating the surface soil concentrations, the golf course is not fit for future **industrial or residential** use where workers or residences may spend an entire workday outdoors in contact with soil.

In conclusion, the golf course may be used as a golf course, baseball field, and soccer field. It may not be used as a playground, industrial area, or residential area under the assumed exposure conditions evaluated in this risk assessment. The exposure assumptions used are generally conservative.

Table 1: Relative Risk Summaries for Recreational/Alternative Uses for the Depot Golf Course				
Exposure Scenario	Health Risk at UCL95%		Health Risk at Maximum	
	ELCR	HI	ELCR	HI
Adult Jogger	1.2E-05	0.05	2.6E-05	0.16
Child at Playground	4.8E-05	1.1	1.1E-04	3.2
Baseball Player - Child (4-12 yr)	1.6E-06	0.03	3.6E-06	0.1
Youth Soccer Player (6-16 yrs)	1.24E-05	0.17	2.82E-05	0.5
Industrial Worker – Adult	6.2E-05	1.0	1.4E-04	2.9
Residential – Adult	2.0E-04	3.0	4.6E-04	9.0
Residential – Child	2.9E-04	6.6	6.6E-04	19.7
Golfer – Adult	2.2E-05	0.1	5.0E-05	0.3
Note: ELCR = excess lifetime cancer risk HI = Hazard Index Bold values exceed ELCR of 10^{-4} or HI of 1				

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Attachment A: FU 2 Recreational Users Risk Calculations
FUNCTIONAL UNIT 2 RECREATIONAL LAND USE RISK CALCULATIONS

Exposure Scenario/Parameter	Ingestion		Dermal		Total Ingestion+Dermal	Relative Risk at UCL 95%		Relative Risk at Maximum Concentration	
	Carcinogenic	Non Carcinogenic	Carcinogenic	Non Carcinogenic		HI	Risk	HI	HI-Max
Cs = concentration in soil (mg/kg)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IR = Soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FI = Fraction ingested from contaminated area (unitless)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
ET = Exposure Time (hours/24 hr-day)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EF = Exposure frequency (days/yr)	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
ED = Exposure duration (years)	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
CF = Conversion factor (unitless)	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001
BW = Body weight (kg)	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
AT = Averaging time (days/yr x years)	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550
Intake =	6.24E-09	1.22E-08	6.24E-09	1.22E-08	6.24E-09	1.22E-08	6.24E-09	1.22E-08	6.24E-09
Percent Relative to Onsite Goller (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cs = concentration in soil (mg/kg)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IR = Soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
FI = Fraction ingested from contaminated area (unitless)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ET = Exposure Time (hours/24 hr workday)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
EF = Exposure frequency (days/yr)	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
ED = Exposure duration (years)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
CF = Conversion factor (unitless)	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001
BW = Body weight (kg)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
AT = Averaging time (days/yr x years)	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550
Intake =	7.83E-07	8.13E-06	7.83E-07	8.13E-06	7.83E-07	8.13E-06	7.83E-07	8.13E-06	7.83E-07
Percent Relative to Onsite Goller (%)	598	2901	598	2901	598	2901	598	2901	598
Cs = concentration in soil (mg/kg)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IR = Soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
FI = Fraction ingested from contaminated area (unitless)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ET = Exposure Time (hours/24 hr workday)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
EF = Exposure frequency (days/yr)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
ED = Exposure duration (years)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
CF = Conversion factor (unitless)	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001
BW = Body weight (kg)	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
AT = Averaging time (days/yr x years)	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550
Intake =	4.17E-08	3.65E-07	4.17E-08	3.65E-07	4.17E-08	3.65E-07	4.17E-08	3.65E-07	4.17E-08
Percent Relative to Onsite Goller (%)	32	120	32	120	32	120	32	120	32
Cs = concentration in soil (mg/kg)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IR = Soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
FI = Fraction ingested from contaminated area (unitless)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ET = Exposure Time (hours/24 hr workday)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
EF = Exposure frequency (days/yr)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
ED = Exposure duration (years)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
CF = Conversion factor (unitless)	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001
BW = Body weight (kg)	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
AT = Averaging time (days/yr x years)	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550	25550
Intake =	1.04E-07	7.31E-07	1.04E-07	7.31E-07	1.04E-07	7.31E-07	1.04E-07	7.31E-07	1.04E-07
Percent Relative to Onsite Goller (%)	80	239	80	239	80	239	80	239	80

Attachment A. FU 2 Recreational Users Risk Calculations
FUNCTIONAL UNIT 2 RECREATIONAL LAND USE RISK CALCULATIONS

Exposure Scenario/Parameter	Ingestion		Exposure Scenario/Parameter		Dermal		Relative Risk at UCL 95%	Relative Risk at Maximum Concentration
	Carcinogenic	Non Carcinogenic	Carcinogenic	Non Carcinogenic	Carcinogenic	Non Carcinogenic		
Ca = concentration in soil (mg/kg)	1		1		1			
IR = Soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	50		50		2458			
FI = Fraction ingested from contaminated area (unitless)	1		1		1			
ET = Exposure Time (hours/24 hr workday)	24		24		8			
EF = Exposure frequency (days/30 years)	250		250		250			
ED = Exposure duration (years)	25		25		25			
CF = Conversion factor (unitless)	0.000001		0.000001		0.000001			
BW = Body weight (kg)	70		70		70			
AT = Averaging time (days/yr x years)	25550		25550		25550			
Intake =	1.75E-07		1.75E-07		2.46E-06			
Percent Relative to Onsite Goller (%)	134		134		300			
Ca = concentration in soil (mg/kg)	1		1		1			
IR = Soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	114.2		114.2		1574			
FI = Fraction ingested from contaminated area (unitless)	1		1		1			
ET = Exposure Time (hours/24 hr workday)	24		24		24			
EF = Exposure frequency (days/30 years)	350		350		350			
ED = Exposure duration (years)	30		30		30			
CF = Conversion factor (unitless)	0.000001		0.000001		0.000001			
BW = Body weight (kg)	70		70		70			
AT = Averaging time (days/yr x years)	25550		25550		25550			
Intake =	8.70E-07		8.70E-07		9.24E-06			
Percent Relative to Onsite Goller (%)	512		512		970			
Ca = concentration in soil (mg/kg)	1		1		1			
IR = Soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	200		200		2394			
FI = Fraction ingested from contaminated area (unitless)	1		1		1			
ET = Exposure Time (hours/24 hr workday)	24		24		24			
EF = Exposure frequency (days/30 years)	350		350		350			
ED = Exposure duration (years)	6		6		6			
CF = Conversion factor (unitless)	0.000001		0.000001		0.000001			
BW = Body weight (kg)	15		15		15			
AT = Averaging time (days/yr x years)	25550		25550		25550			
Intake =	1.10E-06		1.10E-06		1.31E-05			
Percent Relative to Onsite Goller (%)	838		838		1376			
Ca = concentration in soil (mg/kg)	1		1		1			
IR = Soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	50		50		4371			
FI = Fraction ingested from contaminated area (unitless)	1		1		1			
ET = Exposure Time (hours/24 hr workday)	2		2		2			
EF = Exposure frequency (days/30 years)	4680		4680		4680			
ED = Exposure duration (years)	30		30		30			
CF = Conversion factor (unitless)	0.000001		0.000001		0.000001			
BW = Body weight (kg)	70		70		70			
AT = Averaging time (days/yr x years)	25550		25550		25550			
Intake =	1.31E-07		1.31E-07		9.53E-07			
Percent Relative to Onsite Goller (%)	100		100		100			

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Intake = _____

BW • AT

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